MADISON'S MARTYR

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE MURDER OF GEN. LINGAN, OF GEORGETOWS.

The Beforder of the Liberty of the Press Tortured by a Mob in Baltimore-Shocking Atrocities for Which the President Was Blamed-Foreible Remarks by Opposition

Standing boldly out in the list of name of Gon, James A. Lingan. In the troubulous times immediately prior to the breaking out of the war of 1819, under cover of the general spirit of lawlessness which broke out with uncontrollable force, many were the cruel and revelting deeds committed which sought justification under the flimsy pretense of the public weak. In examining a file of the Federal Republican, published during this period in Georgetown and Alexandria, me will find considerable space devoted to the murder of Gen. Lingan, who met his death while striving to defend the his death while striving to defend the liberty of the press during one of the riets in the Charles street house in Baltimere. The poor old revolutionary here appears during his life and more especially at the time, and by the manner of his death, to have occupied a large share of the public attention. Long and graphic are the accounts given of the riets then raging with such violence in Baltimore and many of the surrounding counties. More than once the vague hints so pientifully besprinkling those papers opposed to the Madison administration, breaking all bounds of reserve and caution, boilly to the Madison administration, breaking sil bounds of reserve and caution, boildly declared the keynote to the general disturbed state of the country was to be found in the white house itself. President Madison, for his own private ends and purposes, being actively engaged as the instigator and prometer of the same. In what manner these shafts so freely hurled were received by the party aimed at we have no record preserved. It is pretty safe to assert that the liberty of the press at the present day has undergone considerable modification from that indulged in at the times of which we write.

indulged in at the times of which we write.

For many reasons it is now deemed advisable to preserve, at least in outward appearances, a greater show of courtesy. Though our journals are still open in their denouncement of men and measures of the opposing faction, it is certainly a fact that few, if any, reputable newspapers of the present day would launch forth such bold invectives, such wholesale condemnation, such harbed sarcasms, as seem in earlier times to have formed the daily or tri-weekly food of the people. Strange it is that this same impolitic course appears in no wise to have affected the standing of the paper.

In those stirring times a newspaper, published oft times at night in secret places, at the imminent peril of all concerned, and distributed by secret agents, meant proportionately more to the reader than could be possible for a journal of the present day, published openly, with every assistance of improved mechanical aids and the support of men of wealth and influence. Those adventurous spirits

every assistance of improved mechanical aids and the support of men of wealth and influence. Those adventurous spirits of the press whose journals weathered the wars of the revolution and 1812 cannot fail to clicic from all praise for the valorous defense of those principles for which they risked even life itself.

While in the Charles street house with numerous distinguished men and fellow-defenders of the press, Gen. Lingan was surprised and overpowered by the mob, whose inhuman treatment of their aged victims seems almost without a parallel. After being crushed until life was almost extinct, the general and his comrades were hurled down a flight of stone stairs, when their inhuman torturers followed, trampling upon and bestire, this left. when their inhuman torturers followed, trampling upon and beating this half-dead mass of humanity, cutting them in the hands and face with knife thrusts, opening the cyclids quivering in the last awful agonies of death, and dropping on the naked cychall heated candle grease, then by remains and all a tramped to awill agonies of death, and dropping on the naixed eyeball heated candle grease; thus by reason that all a trace of that he to the control of the control of the control of the control of the building, and lay through the long hours of night and far into the following day upon the bare earth, like that of some dishonored felon or uncared-for, souliess dog. When the scorehing rays of the nountide sun were streaming down upon the remains of the poor old man, who had so bravely mut his death, his disfigured body was obtained by a relative and removed for burial. No sooner had the news of his death and the manner of the same become known through the press than the citizens of Montgomery county, in accordance with a suggestion contained in the journals, put on mourning for their beloved chief, with the avowed determination to wear the same until his murder should have been properly avenged. The following notice, heavily bordered in black and clipped from the Philadelphia Register, was copied in the Georgetown papers. in the Georgetown papers,

Another of our Revolutionary Heroes is no

More!

GEN. Listoan,
Who faithfully served throughout the War of
Independence in defense
of the
Liberty of the Press,
One of the privileges which his valor helpe's to
purchase,
Was murdered by a mob

in the
City of Baltimore,
July 28, 1812.
Honor to his ashes. Peace to his soul.

City of Baltimore,
July 25, 1812.

Honor to his saints. Peace to his soul.

The funeral services were advartised to take place Sept. I, at 11 a. m. at the church of the Rev. Mr. Addison, in pursuance of the meeting held at the Union taven on the 7th instant. The church here referred to is St. John's Episcopal church, situate on the corner of O and Thirty-third streets. Subsequently it was found necessarylte alter this arrangement, as the accommodations of the building were inadequate to hold the number of persons who had signified their intention to attend the funeral. A shady eminence was chosen on the subarbs of the town. Here was spread among the trees the marquee of Washington. Deserted and silent were the sarcets, with the old-time Sabbath quiet. The shops were draped in mourning and business suspended for the day. To the sound of telling bells the townspeople wended their way to the spot chosen where should be rendered the last solemn rites and utterances of respect for the lamented old here. A new vessel lying at the wharf, and owned by Mr. Washington Beall, had been named the day previous in his honor, the "General Lingan." Her slags were hung athalfmat, minute guns fired, and thus did the sorrowing multitude seek to do honor to the memory of one whom all loved and revored. The exercises were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Addison, after which was delivered the fanorsi oration by George Washington Parke Custis. This was mentioned; laters as masterful effort on his part and draw tears from the eyes of all present. The services then concluded with a prayer by the Rev. D. Balch. In the records of the obsequies published at that time, it is stated that the military present were there in direct opposition to the known and expressed wishes of President Madison. Some even go so far as to state that in many instances, when this request betne even go so far as to state that son. Some even go so far as to stale that in many instances, when this request became known to various members of the militia, they immediately resigned, appearing at the funeral as private citizens. The followers of the army and navy were peromptorily forbidden from appearing under any circumstances whatsoever. The remains were intered to a quiet spot about a mile and a half northwest of the disappeach Collogy grounds, where they Grangetown College grounds, where they repose at the present day in a neglected corner, about which are the rainous ramains of what was formerly a picket lence. The funeral cortege moved in the following radios:

Citizens of Charles,
Citizens of Prince George,
Citizens of St. Mary's,
Citizens of St. Mary's,
Citizens of St. Mary's,
Citizens of Alexandria,
Marshal on horseback,
Citizens of Alexandria,
Capt. Williams alroap of horse.

Capt. Williams stroop of horse.

The crueitles practiced upon the inmates of the Charles Street house at this date seem almost incredible when related in detail and would have disgraced cannibuls. The violence of feeling existing between whigs and tories ran so fierce and high that it would seem in perusing documents them published and sentiered abroad that a fellowship really existed between the rioters and the red men of the wilderness, a large party of whom between the risters and the red men of the wilderness, a large party of whom were then enjoying a visit to the Great Father in Washington. The heading of one of these articles will give some idea of the state of things then existing. The document was found by a horseman on the road between here and Baltimore, wet from a recent rain, but still distinguishable. This paper, probably one of the most singular documents ever published, was couched in the following language: "The chiefs and head men of the late Baltimore mob to the chiefs of the Osage, Sloux, Ioway nations, &c., at Washington." After a detailed and revoiting account of the wholesie slaughter indulged in, the communication closes by

volting account of the wholesate stangment indulged in, the communication closes by requesting "one of your most modern war clubs, a temahawk and scalping knife as models to make others for our use and some instructions for raising the war whoop and for dancing around prisoners." The visit of the tribes above mentioned to the seat of government appears to have given rise to a feeling of general dissatisfation. Their daily maintenance per capita is quoted at the sum of \$1.50. The reigning powers were heartily anathematized for their treatment of the dusky visitors, for whom it is claimed they provided carriages and every convenience in which they might dash about the country, cutting a splurge, while our own troops, against whom they were even at this time plotting treason in their hearts, were left out on the frontiers to protect our country against the British, uncared for and without aid or re-enforcements. Their fellow-warriors and brothers were even them aiding the British to cut off the troops commanded by Gen. Hull and compel their capitulation. In this connection President Madison is again assailed and anathematized as "a pusillamimous, insignificant, and upstart tyrant." The most bitter feeling is observable throughout all editorials of the Federal Republican and Cosmercial Gazette in regard to the incumbent at the white house, as witness the following extract: "Next March Mr. Madison will have received \$100,000 from the United States for his services as president, and we scruple not to say that, the United States for his services as president, and we scruple not to say that, the United States for his services with his means sunk in credit and covered with disgrace. He has done for the nation, and particularly for the navigating states? What has he done for the nation has been constantly sinking almost ever since he first hear the effrontery to put forth his claims anew? In the mame of all that is marvelous under the sun has not all the states north of the effortery to put forth his claims anew? In the

more."

"A PRAYER—Almighty God, Sapreme Ruler of the Universe; infinitely great and wise, be pleased so to regulate the concerns of this nation that John Handolph may humbly retire to his countries." Randolph may humbly retire to his country seat, no more to propose diabolical schemes for the destruction of our dear liberties, which Thou hast been pleased to permit us to enjoy for an age past. We ask this for the benefit of mankind generally. Should he, however, contrary to our most sanguine expectations, be reelected, may he, 'together with Wagner, Pickering, and all British agents, be consigned to eternal oblivion."

K. E. Thomas.

They Want the Public Schools. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Doc. 5 .- The following resolution was adopted by the

Alabama senate:

Resolved. That the sense of this senate, as reflecting the feelings and sentiment of the white people of Alabama. Is most carnestly and leartily in favor of the largest appropriations by the senate compatible with existing financial conditions for the support of our public schools, and our profoundest regret is our insuliity to do more for these grand institutions, so indispensable to the saisty of society and the prosperity of a free, civilized, and Christian government, and so indicative of an intellectual, moral, and material development, in sympathy with the spirit and demands of an enlightened lumanity, and especially and solemnly do we express the obligation and fixed purpose of the white people of Alabama to sid in the education of the colored children in our midst.

Polygamists Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 .- The Chroniele Prescott (Aris.) special says : Judge Howard to-day sentenced the convicted polygamists, Ammon M. Tenny, Bishop J. P. Christofferson, and C. I. Kemp, each to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned three years and a half in the United States house of correction at Detroit, Mich. Much sympathy is expressed for Kemp, as he leaves two wives and twelve children in destitute circumstances. He desired to plead guilty, but was prevented under pain of excommunication from the Mormon church. The sentences of Bishops Wm. J. Flake and James F. Skinsen remain to be passed.

The French and Chinese Navies. LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Standard's Shang-hai dispatch says that it is believed that the orders to the Chinese fleet to attack the French fleet and relieve Kelung are only a blind. It is not believed that the Chinese will risk the loss of their fleet in a naval battle. It is believed that the Chinese fleet is really intended for an attack on Salgor or for some similar operation. The pay of the Germans on beard the Chinese fleet includes an independent of 4000 talks to their selections. demnity of 4,000 tacks to their relatives in the event of their being killed.

The Catholic Church in Africa. BERLIN, Dec. 5, -Baron De Courcel, the French delegate to the Congo conference, has been instructed to propose to Cardinal Jacobini, the papel secretary of state, that France assume a protectorate over the Catholic church in Africs. It is un-derstood that the pope objects to this ar-

Seven Builets in His Body.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 5.-A special to the Courier-Journal from Bloomfield, Ky., says: Dock Cheatham, aged 50 years, was found dead in bed, at his home, in Wash-ington county, to-day, with soven bullet-holes in his body. He had been on bad terms with his family, and it is supposed that some of them murdered him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- At a meeting of the citizens' committee to-night it was decided to advertise in the morning papers a reward of \$5,000 for the detection of the

Music.
Capt. Stull's Effe corps.
Marshal on horseback, Committee of strangements,
Oratic:
General's horse an mourning.
Family of the deceased.
General's sword, borns by Maj. Musgrove, a witerian bretter officer, and M. Dencher vice practicular.
Mr. Hangon and the survivors of the band who

THE SWAIM TRIAL.

MR. BATEMAN CONTINUES TO EXPLAIN THE GENERAL'S STOCK TRANSACTIONS,

Swaim's Counsel Object to the Production of Wore No Stocks Delivered-Argument On Testimony as to the "Due Bill,"

Yesterday in the Swaim court-martial the judge advocate announced the decision of the court that the question to which objections was made Thursday, as to a conversation had with Bateman by his bookkeeper concerning one of Swaim's checks, might be asked. It was asked the witness, and he reported the conversation which he said was had with him sation which he said was had with him over the private wire of the firm between this city and New York by his cashier, who was here, he (Bateman) being in New York. It related to a request of Gen. Swaim to be permitted to draw as much money out of the bank as he could get on the date of that conversation, (Aug. 13, 1882.)

Witness then explained the transaction of Jan. 26, 1882 in regard to the pur-

get on the date of that conversation, (Aug. 13, 1882.)

Witness then explained the transaction of Jan. 26, 1862, in regard to the purchase of 200 shares of Reading "half" stock on Swaim's account, and stated that the matter was fully explained by him to Gen. Swaim's account, and stated that the matter was fully explained by him to Gen. Swaim when the latter complained of the difference between the account current furnished him and the ratification of the transaction sent him, in one of which he was charged with 100 shares and in the other with 200 shares. His testiment was in corroberation of that given by the witness, J. Stanley Brown, as to this transaction. The witness testified to the connection existing between his firm and their correspondents in New York, Nichol, Hatch & Co., J. F. Trowbridge, and E. H. Harriman & Co. In answer to questions propounded by Gen. Grosvener and Judge Shellabarger, he said that the firms were separate and distinct. The New York firm, he said, bought and sold stocks for his firm, but Bateman & Co. And nothing to do with the keeping of their books. At this point a discussion sprang up on a request by the judge advocate that the witness produce the reports received by him from his New York agents concerning their transactions in stocks on Swaim's account and the accounts on the course of which Gen. Grosvener of counsel for the accused, again referred to the line of defense which he outlined Thursday, and which he asserted that counsel for the accused again referred to the line of defense which he outlined. The judge advocate said that the prosecution proposed to show, not only that these stock transactions were reported to Bateman & Co. by their agents in New York, but that Bateman & Co. were charged with the purchases and paid for the stock purchased. Gen. Grosvenor read that these mapers were competed to

in New York, but that Bateman & Co. were charged with the purchases and paid for the stock purchased. Gen. Grosvenor said that these papers were compotent evidence for duly one purpose, as showing the basis upon which Bateman & Co. made their reports to Swaim. They proved only what Bateman & Co. said to Swaim, and do not prove the transactions as they actually occurred. There is no avidence.

only what Rateman & Co, said to Swalm, and do not prove the transactions as they actually occurred. There is no evidence before the court, he said, of the actual existence of the transactions upon which these papers are based.

The position of the defense is, he said, that if it is proved that a broker in New York notified a broker in Washington that he had bought 100 shares of stock, and that the broker in Washington duplicated that statement to the customer, that is proof only that certain things were said about the transaction, but is no evidence that the transaction, but is no evidence that the transaction occurred. If the contrary is true, he said, it is time that the country knew it.

Mr. Chandler said that the gentleman had admitted the competency of the evidence, and that its sufficiency is a matter for argument another time.

The president of the court said he would note the position taken by counsel, and thought that sufficient at this time.

The witness then produced notices

The witness then produced notices New York of all the purchases and sales of stocks set down in the consolidated statement furnished by Gen. Swaim on July 1, 1882, and the entries of these transactions in the accounts-current fur-nished Bateman & Co. by those corre-secutions.

nished Bateman & Co. by those correspondents.

He was asked as to Gen. Swaim's knowledge of the firm's method of doing business, and said that Swaim had every opportunity to obtain such knowledge; that he was in the bank almost every day while those stock transactions were being carried on, and that he was very exacting as to the state of his accounts.

said that Gen. Swaim came to him and said that he didn't know what he would do with the \$5,000 he had loaned Brown, when the latter should surrouder it, but had finally agreed to leave it with the firm, taking a memorandum, so that he would know where it was. He [Swaim] had written the "due bill," and the witnad written the "due bill," and the wit-ness had signed it, and afterward, on the statement from Swaim that there was some interest coming to him from Brown, he (the witness) had added the words "d per cent. interest and 10 per cent." and handed the memorandum to Swaim. Judge Shellabarger objected to the in-troduction of this testimens, and saled

roduction of this testimony, and asked the court to rule it out.

A long argument followed on the question of the admissibility of this evidence, which was not concluded until immediately before adjournment, and the motion to strike out the evidence will not be decided until the court meets

In response to a request by Mr. Chand-ler, of counsel for the prosccution, in which he stated that he had an important case to attend to to-day, and that the witness had some important business to transact, the court adjourned

The Hat Check System Legal. The case of Messrs Pistorio & Proctor, proprietors of the dancing academy at 1308 Thirty-second street for carrying on the school without a license, was called in the pelice court yesterday. The evidence was mainly as to the manner of charging for admittance. The proprietors charge nothing for admission, but levy a tell of 50 cents for taking care of hata and cloaks, which Judgo Snoll decided to be legal, and dismissed the case.

Veteran Masqueraders. The 1st company, Union Veteran corps, ave a masquerade ball at Abner's last gave a masquerado ball at Abner's last night. There was a large crowd present and everyone seemed to be enjoying themselves. Among the feading charac-ters assumed were the "Goddess of Liberty," "Washingtog Monument," "Brigham Young," "Louis Napoleon," and "Bismarck," Maj. Ureil was master of ceremonies, assisted by D. O'Connor and Sergt. Hastings.

In another column will be found the insurance and real estate advertisment of Mr. Charles E. Bishop, an old resident of our city, well known to the business community. Proporty holders who have property to sell or rent cannot find a more worthy or energetic agent in whose hands to place it than Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bishop is also agent for a large number of first-class insurance companies, every one of which furnishes absolute security against loss by fire, notably the Sun Fire office, of London, organized in 1710, the against loss by fire, notably the Sun Fire office, of London, organized in 1710, the oldest, largest, and strongest fire insurance company in the world. Mr. Bishop's patronage includes a large proportion of the best business houses of the city, of course including Thir Republican office. The enterprise and push of Mr. Bishop in his real estate and insurance business are unexcelled.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT. Three Effors to Injure the Heating Apparatus of the New Opera

Yesterday morning, between the hours Swaim's Connect Object to the Production of 1 and 6 o'clock, the third of a series of Reports and Accounts, Claiming That There dastardly attempts to injure the heating apparatus attached to the new opera hour and the armory of the Washington Light Infantry corps was made. The perpertrator of these outrages is evidently well posted with regard to steam-heating apparatus, and has in each instance pro-ceeded systematically in his attempt to flight the greatest possible damage. After effecting an entrance into the boiler and engine room, which is under the pave-ment on the E street side of the building, his method was to turn off completely the

his method was to turn off completely the feed-water supply valve, open the blow-off cock, and allow all the water to run out of the boilers, then rake down the fires and open the dampers, and thus attempt to burn and destroy the flues and boiler plates. To make his devilish work more sure, he turned off the cocks connecting the glass water gauges with the boilers, leaving the glass tubes filled with water above the safety mark, so that when the engineer fired up in the morning, if he should fail to discover that the boilers had been tampered with, the result would should fail to discover that the bollers had been tumpered with, the result would have been their destruction. Fortunately the attention of the angineer was attracted in each instance, by the water standing on the floor of the boiler-room, and no damage was done. Manager Albaugh, however, is anxious to discover who it is that is striving to injure the new opera house, and in another column he offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of the person or persons who engaged in this cowardly business.

Cracksmen in the City.

It is learned that Corsin, the noted bank robber, and who is under indictment for robbing the National Metropolitan bank, has been in the city. Lieut. Arnold discovered his presence with other well-known "crooks," and promptly notified the various banks to be on their guard. "I believe," said a prominent citizen yesterday, "that many of the expert thieves who were driven out of this city by the vigorous action of the citizens' committee are now finding their way back here to resume operations. The number of robberies reported recently indicate the presence of more than local thieves. If such should be the case the citizens' committee, which has never discrete. Cracksmen in the City. citizens' committee, which has never dis-solved, would be compelled to reassemble and begin a new campaign."

A Riot in Connecticut. New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5.—The labor difficulties between the employers and striking hatters at South Norwalk culminated to-night in a public demonstration in that town. Rumors of the importation of non-union men brought

importation of non-union men brought out the strikers in force, and while no open acts of violence were committed the threats of the mob so alarmed the manufacturers that they telegraphed to Gov. Waller as follows:

"The manufacturers of South Norwalk would most respectfully call upon you for protection, the city being in the hands of a mob. Our lives and property are in danger. The mayor and sheriff are unable to give us the requisite assistance."

Special dispatches to the Morning News state that the city is at the control of the mob, and that although no open acts of violence have yet been perpetrated, the public fear is very evident. Manufacturers and officers are in close communication, while delegations patrol the streets, and a large mob surreunds the depot watching incoming trains.

Stanley Dined Again. EDINBURGH, Dec. 5.—The Geographical society gave a banquet to-night to Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. In reply to a toast to his health Mr. Stanley said that the German characteristic of persistency had directed their athere with a standard would gladly and America, yet he felt compelled to support that power which would take the matter in hand. He hoped that all untions would solze upon the advantages offered by the scheme which had been promoted by the scheme which had been promoted by the congo conference, and trusted that England would not be satisfied until Africa enjoyed a liberty similar to that which prevails in England. He expressed the hope that the conference at Berlin would end as happily as it began. He stated that he was abent to return to Berlin, where he hoped that his views upon matters pertaining to Africa would be carried out. Stanley said that the German character

while these stock transactions were carried on, and that he was very exacting as to the state of his accounts.

The witness was examined further as to the explanations he had given Gen. Swaim concerning his accounts when the latter had complained that he did not understand them. In this matter he corrider cohorated the testimony given by Mr. Brown. He also testified to furnishing the consolidated statement of July 1, 1899, to Swaim, upon the statement of the 1899, to Swaim, upon the statement of the court house, resulting in the fatal wounding of Honry Basham, Dr. T. J. Sauls, and Abraham Sauls. The difficulty grew out of are old fead between the Sauls and Basham families. Green Sauls, Harry Harris, and W. R. Basham, who were also participants in the fusiling were slightly wounded. They were also participants in the fusiling were slightly wounded. They were also participants in the fusiling were also p Sadia, harry Harris, and W. R. Basham, who were also participants in the fusillade, were slightly wounded. They were afterward lodged in jail. All the parties are well-to-do farmers and were attending court. Physicians say that Dr. Sauls, Henry Basham, and A. Sauls will die from the effects of their wounds.

A Bank Cashler Indicted. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The federal grand jury to-day returned an indictment against B. F. O. Hubbard, and, in default of bail, he was committed to jail. Hubof bail, he was committed to jail. Hub-bard was cashier of the First National bank of Monnouth, Ill., which failed last spring for about \$400,000. The charge is that he embezzled \$270,000, which, it is said, he lost in speculation. He was ar-rested at Waukegan, Ill., in September.

Charged With Robbing the Mails. DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 5.-John Brewter, aged 16, son of the postmaster Midland, Mich., was brought here to-day on a charge of robbing the mails. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded to jail to await sentence. His stealing was caused by his infatuation for a young girl, with whom he ran off.

Overscoats.—Without boasting our stock of overcoats, in variety of styles and quantity, is as perfect as any house in the country can show, and they are all of our own designs and manufacture. Esseman Bros., Manufacturing Clothiens, corner 7th and E

HOTEL PERSONALS.

Adjt. Gen. J. E. Yonge, of Florida, and Dr. F. M. Renshaw are at the Riggs house. Gen. Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt house from his home in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. George Robert Plunkett, of Dublin, and Mr. McHemry Mackay, of London, are recent arrivals at Wormley's.

Representative Moses A. McCold, of Iowa, rrived here yesterday from his home at Fair-eld, Iowa, and has quarters at the Ebbitt

Hon. John Winans, Wiscousin: Hon. J. Floyd King Louisians, and Hon. Charles A. Gould, collector of customs at Buffalo, are at the Arlington. Wm. A. Abbott, Fred W. Voorhees, New York; Dr. W. B. Hidden, Baltimore; Mrs. C. P. Sablue, Boston; John Harten, Jr., San Fran-cisco, and C. Gale and wife, Northboro', Mass., are at Willard's.

E. I. Doster, Philadelphia: Mrs. W. H. Ven-ble, S. H. Venable, W. H. Venable, and H. C. Idenn, Atlanta: Herman Koniz, Baltimore, and ohn T. Trego, West Vitginia, arrived at the detropolitan yesterday.

Licut G. F. Chase, U.S. A.; C. J. Nourse, jr., F. A. Clark, and F. Handy, New York; Joseph Moore, F. E. A. Rollins, and E. K. Banney, Philadelphia, and E. C. Palmer, St. Paul, rogis-tered at the Eiggs bouse yesterday. Dr. C. H. Carpanter and wife, Mrs. Ira C. Allon, Jessie A. Allen, Ira E. Allen, Par Haven, Vt. H. H. Arthu, Philadelphia John G. Flesaing, Glagrow, Scotland; C. E. Brewer, Baltimore, Md. and John H. Holt, Lewisburg, W. Va., are at the St. James.

W. Va., are at the St. James.

J. Potter, Cleveland; Charles H. Gibson,
Pennsylvania; E. E. Howland and wife, Virginia; E. E. Wood, Cincinnsti; J. Durand, New
York; C. W. Strong and C. H. Taylor, Philadelphia; Charles H. Gray, New York; F. M.
Gilpin, Philadelphia; J. N. Barnett and Dr. E.
de Roune, New York; Hon, James Rankin,
Manntowec, Wisconsin; R. C. Casanova, New
York, and J. N. Casanova, Philadelphia, registered at the Ebbitt house yesterday.

THE NORCUM SHOOTING.

Ball Taken for the Assailant The Wife Denies Her Gullt and |Goes to the Hospital.

Police Officer Norcum, or Norton, who shot his wife Thursday night, arose early yesterday, and about 10 o'clock he went to the police court with Sergeant Amiss. Sergeant Hollinberger appeared shortly after and swore out a warrant charging Norcum with assault and battery with intent to kill. The case was called to

intent to kill. The case was called to the attention of the court by the district attorney, who said he had not examined it, but he concurred with the defendant's attorney, Mr. Caropbell Carrington, in asking that bail be fixed. Judge Snell fixed the bail at \$1,000\$, which the officer furnished and was released.

The injuries of Mrs. Norcum were found to be more serious that at first thought, and she was sent yesterday to the Garfield hospital. There were four bullet holes in her right ankle, two of which passed through and the other two were imbedded. In a statement made yesterday Mrs. Norcum said that she went down Thursday night to the house of a lady friend of her's on F street, and with her want to a store on that street to make a few prochases. While on F street she mot her husband, and he asked her where she had been, and she told him that she had been to her cousin's house. He seemed to doubt her, as he always did, and wanted her to go back with him to verify her statement. She went with him, and afterward she accompanied him home. When they entered the house he commenced quarreling with her, and became so violent that he knecked her down, knocking three of her teeth out, and while she was down draw his revolver and emptied it, shooting her in the ankle several times. He thun caught up another revolver lying on the mantlepiece and emptied that also. They had walked home together, not many unpleasant words having passed between them. There was no man in the house at all, and only the colored woman servant. "The story he tells about a man in the house is all untrue," she said, and added that Mr. Norcum was jealous, and always had been, without cause, and had for many years treated her badly.

LOCAL BRIEFLETS.

A thief entered the back yard of house No. 631 East Capitol street Thursday night and stole a cage containing two Guinea pigs.

The Capitol Hill Cleveland and Hen-dricks club held a business meeting last night at Whithaft's Itall, corner of Third and B streets southeast. Several new members were admixted.

While passing down Seventh street road yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy, and driven by two men, ran into the horse and wagen of Mr. Brown and injured them severely.

The funeral of the late James Presperitook place yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from the family residence, 520 Ninth street southeast. The services were attended by n large number of relatives and friends of the deceased.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence so-ciety will hold another interesting meet-ing to-morrow evening at their hall, 606 Eleventh street northwest. Arrange-ments have been reade to have some eloquent speakers present. The Chora-union have prepared an excellent pro-gramme for the occasion.

PROF. A. S. BOYD,

AT 022% F STREET NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Is teaching with great success a "system" which will enable you to acquire facts or anything destrable be committed to memory in one-fifth of

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THE ART OF MEMORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1884. Having been instructed by Prof. A. S. Boyd in bis System of Macmonics, we desire to record our testimony as to the benefit we have received

is simplicity, the system is wonderful, and its daptability to the needs of all who may desire to rely upon the memory as a repesitory of facts names, dates, some of thought in prose and verse and other matters of use and pleasure, depend and other matters of use and pleasure, depends ucrely upon the attention given to Froz. Royd's areful and patient teaching, and the simple en-leavor to utilize it. It is a storehouse with evernereasing dimensions, and with a conventent iche for every treasure we may what to pre-erve, and when desired a faithful attendant, bedient to our wish, will lay the treasure at our

et. We consider the knowledge of the system in rainable, and that the case with which is can be equired, the certainty of its operation, the im-neuse field of its possible application, and its treat superiority over the ordinary working of he maided recovery. he maided memory, must commend it to every mudent and lover of learning. Chas. G. Love, 629 9th st. n. e.

Jno. A. McDonald, 1311 C st. s. w. Edwin J. Shope, Land Office, Mrs. R. J. Capin, 22 2d at. n. c. Mrs. A. P. McManus, Land Office. Mrs. Minnie T. Love. H. P. Marshall, 200 13th st. s. w. Henry McEifrein. Henry V. Lake, 1014 F st. n. w. Herman H. Pechin, 912 N. Y. avo.

No. 419 SECOND STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1884.
PROF. A. S. BOYD—My Dear Sir: It affords
me great pleasure to add my indorsement to the
testimonial prepared by Mr. Charles O. Love
and others as to the value of your System of
Mnemonics. I regard the system as an important aid to persons in every walk of life, particuinriy to students and professional men.
Very truly yours,
E. V. MURPHY,
Of U. S. Sonate.

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